UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA - NEW ALBANY

IN THE MATTER OF: Case #10-93904-BHL-11

EASTERN LIVESTOCK CO., LLC . New Albany, Indiana

December 13, 2010

Debtor . 2:02:50 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF EMERGENCY TELEPHONIC HEARING RE:
(#27) - Page 4 - EMERGENCY MOTION TO APPOINT TRUSTEE, AND
AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING INTERIM TRUSTEE TO OPERATE DEBTOR'S
BUSINESS, FILED BY PETITIONING CREDITORS MOSELEY CATTLE AUCTION,
LLC, DAVID L. RINGS, SOUTHEAST LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE, LLC;
(#52) - Page 10 - MOTION FOR AUTHORITY TO OPERATE IN THE PREAPPOINTMENT PERIOD, FILED BY OTHER PROFESSIONAL,
ELIZABETH M. LYNCH
BEFORE THE HONORABLE BASIL H. LORCH, III, J.U.S.B.C.

APPEARANCES:

<u>For Petitioning Creditors, Moseley Cattle</u> JOHN W. AMES, ESQ.

Auction, Moseley Cattle Auction, et al: C.R. "CHIP" BOWLES, ESQ.

Greenebaum, Doll & McDonald, PLLC

3500 National City Tower

101 S. 5th Street

Louisville, KY 40202

For the U.S. Trustee: CHARLES R. WHARTON, AUST

Office of the U.S. Trustee

101 W. Ohio Street Suite 1000

Indianapolis, IN 46204

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Page 2 Cover #10-93904 12-13-2010

APPEARANCES: (continued)

For First Bank & Trust Company: STEPHEN A. WEIGAND, ESQ.

DANIEL J. DONNELLON, ESQ.

Faruki, Ireland & Cox, PLL 201 East Fifth Street Suite 1420

Cincinnati, OH 45202

JOHN R. CARR, III, ESQ. BRET S. CLEMENT, ESQ. Ayers, Carr & Sullivan, P.C. 251 E. Ohio Street Suite 500 Indianapolis, IN 46204

For Fifth Third Bank: EDWARD M. KING, ESQ.

Frost, Brown & Todd, LLC 400 W. Market Street 3nd Fl.

Louisville, KY 40202

RANDALL D. LaTOUR, ESQ. Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, LLP

52 East Gay Street Columbus, OH 43216

For Republic Bank & Trust Company: WILLIAM ROBERT MEYER, II, ESQ.

Stites & Harbison, PLLC 400 West Market Street Louisville, KY 40202

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Page 3 Cover #10-93904 12-13-2010

APPEARANCES: (continued)

For Receiver, Elizabeth M. Lynch: KIM MARTIN LEWIS, ESQ.

Dinsmore & Shohl, LLP

255 E. Fifth Street Suite 1900

Cincinnati, OH 45202

JEREMY S. ROGERS, ESQ.

Dinsmore & Shohl, LLP

1400 PNC Plaza

500 West Jefferson Street Louisville, KY 40202

For Bluegrass Stockyards, LLC, and LAURA DAY DELCOTTO, ESQ.

related entities: DelCotto Law Group, PLLC (Via phone)

200 North Upper Street Lexington, KY 40507

Trustee for Thomas Gibson Bankruptcy Estate: KATHRYN L. PRY (Via phone)

For Friona Industries: JOHN FREDERICK MASSOUH, ESQ.

Sprouse Shrader Smith, P.C. (Via phone)

701 S. Taylor Suite 500 Amarillo, TX 79105

For Cactus Growers, Inc.: JOHN HUNT LOVELL, ESQ. (Via phone)

Lovell, Lovell, Newson & Isern, LLP 112 W. 8th Avenue Suite 1000

Amarillo, TX 79101

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Page 4 Cover #10-93904 12-13-2010

APPEARANCES: (continued)

For Wells Fargo Capital Finance: JEFFERY T. WEGNER, ESQ. (Via phone)

Kutak Rock, LLP The Omaha Building 1650 Farnam Street Omaha, NE 68102

<u>For CPC Livestock</u>: JESSICA YATES, ESQ. (Phonetic)

(No further information provided)

For Cactus Growers, Inc.: JOHN HUNT LOVELL, ESQ. (Via phone)

Lovell, Lovell, Newson & Isern, LLP 112 W. 8th Avenue Suite 1000

Amarillo, TX 79101

General Counsel, Farm Credit West: CHRISTOPHER BRUMFIELD, ESQ.

Farm Credit West (Via phone) No address known or provided

For J&F Oklahoma Holdings, Inc. DAVID L. LeBAS, ESQ. (Via phone)

Namen, Howell, Smith & Lee, PLLC

Suite 490

8310 N. Capital of Texas Highway

Austin, TX 78731

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(At 2:02:50 p.m.)
 1
 2
    NOTE: Speaker identification, when uncertain, is noted as
    "ATTORNEY"
 3
                           * * * * * * * *
 4
 5
                           Everybody's on the phone for this one,
              THE COURT:
 6
    and the phone calls are already in here, and it's not easy to
    shift in midstream.
 7
 8
              SPEAKER: (unclear) anticipating another hearing,
 9
    so --
10
         (Long pause)
                        Judge, I guess with the exception of
11
              MR. AMES:
   Ms. Lewis, who may be in the restroom at the moment, I think
    everybody else that was originally here is now back here, so
13
14
   by the time we all become recognized, she may be back.
15
              THE COURT: Okay. Let's take the appearances for
16
    the record, please.
17
              MR. AMES: Your Honor, for the movants, John W.
   Ames and Chip Bowles of Greenebaum, Doll & McDonald.
18
19
              MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, for the state court
20
    appointed Receiver, Jeremy Rogers; and joining me shortly
21
    hopefully will be Kim Lewis.
                          John Carr and Bret Clement for First
22
              MR. CARR:
23
    Bank & Trust; and also Dan Donnellon and Steve Weigand, who
24
   pre-filed their motions for pro hac admission this morning,
25
   Your Honor.
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1 THE COURT: All right. 2 MR. LaTOUR: Good morning, Your Honor. Randall 3 LaTour from Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, representing Fifth Third Bank. 4 5 MR. KING: Ted King as local counsel for Fifth 6 Third, Your Honor. 7 MR. WHARTON: Chuck Wharton for the United States 8 Trustee. 9 MS. PRY: Kathryn Pry. I'm the Trustee on Thomas Gibson personal bankruptcy (unclear, not near microphone; 10 voice dropped) 11 12 MR. MEYER: Rob Meyer, for Republic Bank & Trust Company. 13 14 THE COURT: And appearing by phone. 15 MS. DEL COTTO: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Laura 16 Day DelCotto, DelCotto Law Group, appearing for Bluegrass 17 Stockyards, LLC, and certain of its affiliated entities. MR. WEGNER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Jeff 18 19 Wegner of the law firm Kutak Rock appearing on behalf of 20 Wells Fargo Capital Finance. 21 MR. BRUMFIELD: Your Honor, this is Chris Brumfield, and I'm general counsel for Farm Credit West, which owns the stock, Superior Livestock Option. 23 24 MR. LOVELL: John Lovell on behalf of Cactus 2.5 Growers.

1	MR. LeBAS: David LeBas on behalf of J&F Oklahoma
2	Holdings.
3	MR. MASSOUH: John Massouh on behalf of Friona
4	Industries.
5	MS. YATES: Jessica Yates (phonetic) on behalf of
6	CPC Livestock (phonetic).
7	THE COURT: All right. We're here this afternoon
8	on two matters. There's a motion to appoint the Trustee,
9	and authorizing the Interim Trustee to operate debtor's
10	business; and a motion for authority to operate in the pre-
11	appointment period, filed by Mr. Rogers on behalf of
12	Elizabeth Lynch. Mr. Ames.
13	MR. AMES: Your Honor, I can proceed. Should we
14	see if Ms. Lewis is on her way back?
15	ATTORNEY: I can go get her, Your Honor
16	THE COURT: All right.
17	ATTORNEY: I appreciate it.
18	MR. AMES: Maybe Liz might be better suited to go
19	get her.
20	(Long pause)
21	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Ames.
22	MR. AMES: Your Honor, once again, we thank the
23	Court for for may I please remain seated, Your Honor?
24	THE COURT: You may.
25	MR. AMES: We'd like to thank the Court for

accommodating us once again on such short notice. As this

Court is aware, last Tuesday, less than one day after the

involuntary petition was filed, the Court held a telephonic

hearing. That hearing resulted in an order from December

8th that basically appointed Elizabeth M. Lynch the Receiver

in the Ohio state action to continue as the Custodian, to

administer the debtor's property under certain limitations.

The second order was also entered that day that dealt with providing protocol for the safekeeping, sale, and segregating of the sales proceeds, while recognizing that there are multiple interests; and also allowing the Custodian to pay those expenses that -- that are necessary in incurring the sale -- carrying out the sale.

The debtor management, Your Honor, did not appear, nor did anyone assert a defense or contest that motion.

There have been -- there were no objections at that time, and in think this spoke volumes not only to the Court but to the intervening movants, the petitioning creditors in this action. And as the Court found that there was cause to -- for the entering of that order at that time, and a cause exists again today, Your Honor.

Today is the next and the logical step in this proceeding, and we wish to have the Court order the U.S. Trustee's Office to appoint the U.S. Trustee.

Now since that -- since we met last Tuesday by

telephone, there's been certain things that have happened, certain things that haven't happened; and one of the things that hasn't happened, Your Honor, is there has been no objection to this motion. And as far as I'm aware, there has not been an appearance by the debtor, nor any of the respondents, or the management.

Now we have had informal contact with Ms. Pry, who is present in the courtroom today, with the -- hoping to have an indication -- and Ms. Pry is very new to the case and is seeking counsel, and certainly will be able to speak in a bit.

One of the other things that's happened is that additional parties have stepped forward, both in becoming intervening petitioners for the involuntary, but also in becoming movants in this action. And I'd like to take just a second, Your Honor, because last Tuesday there might have been a little bit of confusion with respect to Superior Livestock.

Superior has a very sizeable claim, and their claim is somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty million dollars, and there were certain statements made at that hearing that may not have accurately reflected Superior's position. And since that time Superior has employed Greenebaum, Doll & McDonald, and Mr. Brumfield is on the line with us right now; but I'd like to just indicate to the Court, to eliminate any

misunderstanding that Superior is a very supportive -- fully and completely supportive of the motion to appoint an Interim Trustee, and certainly any aspersions that were cast toward the Receiver and the Custodian were ill-placed.

THE COURT: Okay, let me -- let interrupt for just a second. I don't -- I don't think we're going to appoint an Interim Trustee. I don't really think the Interim Trustee provision applies, although I understand there are some cases where it's been used. I think what we're going to decide this afternoon is whether to appoint a Trustee under 1104. So let's -- let's proceed on that basis.

MR. AMES: Your Honor, I was hoping Your Honor would say that, because I think the quantum of proof in the standards are relatively the same for both. As a matter of fact, the statutory authority, 11 USC Section 303(g) has this Court having the ability to so place under 1104 and also 11 -- in Section 105.

Your Honor, we had, both in the emergency motion that was filed last week, in a memo -- I hope the Court has had an opportunity to file -- we just filed it this morning -- supply the Court with case law. And one of the things that is a little bit unusual is that we were asking for relief prior to an order for relief for -- for the Chapter 11 that we're also seeking which (unclear) will come at another time.

However, there is ample case law that allows for such, and in all probability the voluntary will be not contested, and ultimately there will be an order for relief granted by the Court.

Now, Your Honor, there is no question but that there is ample cause existing under 1104, taking 1104 by its individual requirements: Fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, gross mismanagement of the affairs of the debtor. These are all certainly non-exclusive, but we hone in on is what's in the best interest of the estate, and we think that that certainly -- without there being any management, any control over these assets, it almost -- it just speaks for itself.

There is undisputed submission of evidence by dishonored checks, the appointment of the Trust -- of a Receiver in the state action of Ohio; non-appearance of the management in either that Ohio action or in this Court; the numerous governmental investigations by GIPSA; the findings of fact and conclusions of law of the Ohio State Court; and we have included as exhibits the complaint, the order of Judge Winkler, and the declaration of John Mosely and David Rings.

And Mr. Rings and Mrs. Rings are here. They've driven up from Russell Springs, Kentucky this morning -three hours in the snow -- to indicate to the Court that they've got a check that was returned, "Refer to Maker" for

\$7,145; and there are many other creditors that -- and claimants that stand ready to testify, so -- should the Court so desire.

that there are millions of dollars of checks that have not been honored, that had been dishonored? Is that undisputed?

MS. LEWIS: Your Honor, this is Kim Martin Lewis on behalf of the Receiver. I believe it is undisputed at the ledger that we had received from the bank after the Receivership, is there was approximately 82 million dollars of dishonored checks for that period immediately prior to the Receivership.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. AMES: So, Your Honor, between that and the ability to take judicial notice of what all has occurred, both with GIPSA and their investigations, their -- their administrative proceedings that had been filed, and these are also submitted as Exhibit C to our motion.

The ample proof that we can put on is certainly -we've got folks here. We have folks that probably are on the
way still; but we think that this Court has the ability to
make a judicial finding by clear and convincing evidence, and
we can proceed how the Court so desires, after comment from
other counsel of interest.

THE COURT: Would anybody like to comment or speak

in favor or in opposition to the motion for the appointment of a Trustee?

(No response)

after having reviewed the pleadings in this matter and having determined that two crucial facts are undisputed. I mean, I don't know what any government investigations will reveal, but I do know there is a -- there is at present a lack of management. There is nothing -- there is no one running the business, other than the Receiver; and there was no opposition to the Receiver motion.

I do know there are millions of dollars of checks that have been returned unsatisfied; and I think those two findings alone are sufficient and establish cause under 1104(a)(1) and certainly indicate that the appointment is in the best interest of creditors, as set forth as a basis under 1104(a)(2).

There is also -- well, I really think that's the only findings we need, really, is I will find that there is basis for 11 -- under (1) and (2) for the appointment of a Trustee. As I indicated earlier, I think that the Interim Trustee provision is only applicable to 7s, that this is the appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee who will have the authority to operate the debtor in possession, liquidate the debtor in possession; basically stand in the shoes of the

debtor in possession and do whatever is necessary to fulfill his or her fiduciary responsibilities to the creditors in this case.

Now, Mr. Wharton, what's the current status of the inquiries I'm sure you have already made concerning the appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee?

MR. WHARTON: Your Honor, our office anticipating today's hearing and the Court's likely ruling, we -- from my level have provided and anticipated, and Ms. Gargula is aware that this order would likely happen today. To the extent I'm able to assure the Court, we will expedite the process of selection as quickly as we can. I don't have the ability to give you a number of days or an amount of time that that process will take. The case has a lot of facets to it, and I think that she's going to want to carefully consider the suggestions of what people -- the parties in interest tell her as far as who the Chapter 11 Trustee should be.

So with that, we've -- I've got the process started as quickly and as expeditiously as we can.

THE COURT: All right, I appreciate that. And that, of course, leads right into the second emergency motion that's on file today, which is to asking the Court to allow the Receiver to operate to some extent until there is a Trustee in place.

So let's talk a little bit about that -- about what

the Receiver has been doing since we were in court last time; whether there's any confusion about the scope of duties; whether the scope of duties need to be expanded or reduced going forward until we get a Trustee in place.

MR. WHARTON: And, Your Honor, my concern with regard to that -- I don't object to (unclear) motion in principle, and part of what was about to be and has been made, discussed this afternoon is funding for either the operations of the current Custodian or the projected Chapter 11 Trustee, and the secured creditors who are here and represented, along with the other parties, had been brainstorming some potential ways to either assure that or at least somehow equitably allocate those necessary costs.

And so as we go forward with this, I'd like that to be at least part of what's in front of the Court's mind as far as what we're looking to see happen.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Lewis --

MS. LEWIS: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- do you want to address your motion?

MS. LEWIS: -- since the last hearing, the

Trustee -- or the Receiver did, in fact, sell some cattle -- some of the cattle that was listed in our Exhibit A. They

were completed last Thursday of last week to get proceeds

24 into the escrow account.

The Receiver has not continued to make phone calls

for the accounts receivable; however, there were a significant amount of correspondence that the Receiver had sent out to parties, to, number one, find out whether or not there were receivables due and owing, and how much is due and owing because I think, as you've heard a little bit on the phone last time, the records are very difficult to get through, and we are trying to work with both -- both sides -- Our customers as well as those people that we have allegedly sold cattle to -- to determine whether or not we have cattle there, or whether or not there are accounts receivable due and owing.

So since the last hearing we haven't made phone calls, though we have responded to inquiries, and there have been obviously significant amount of inquiries to the Receiver to determine -- and a lot of people have come out of the woodwork and said, you know, "We've got some cattle here. You've got it's listed as a receivable, but that's really not how our arrangement worked. Our arrangement was that you shipped your cattle here, they grazed on our land, and at the end of the day those were your cattle, and you were just financing the feed."

So there are about four or five different arrangements that Eastern Livestock was engaged in prior to the Receivership, of which the Receiver is finding out which categories each one of these falls into.

There are employees that are still at Eastern Livestock. It has been critical for the Receiver to have those parties to help build what isn't in the computer databases. So in other words, to -- a partic -- if there was a receivable for seven million dollars, she has used some of the people that participated in the conversations with those parties in the past to help try to build what that receivable is based on. It's been necessary for her to use those people to assist her in building a lot of the records that are going to be used in this case ultimately for the benefit of all creditors.

The -- one of the other line items that was in the budget was a computer line item, software line item -- where is it? -- (pause) -- Computer Technical Support. What happened last week is we got viruses that invaded the computers. We need someone to assist to get those viruses cleared so that we're able to continue the process of identification of cattle and identification of receivables.

Also, the computer systems are very antiquated, so prior to the involuntary being commenced, Ms. Lynch, on behalf of the Receivership estate did, in fact, employ someone to take images of all of the computers so that they are save capped at this point in time, but we're not able to access that data because we've got viruses on it right now. So that's the purpose of the \$3,200 that we need this week in

order to access the information for both inventory and receivables.

The utility costs are included in there, and also the cost of the feed is included in there. We did not include in there, although the mortgage payment on the building, which is owned by Eastern Livestock, is due this week; and Republic Bank is -- is here today. We did not include that in the emergency budget because we thought that was something that would have to be discussed as far as the valuation and whether or not they're over- or under-secured, which at this point in time I couldn't tell Your Honor whether we're over- or under-secured.

And the health --

THE COURT: Who -- whether who's over- or under-secured? Republic, or -- ?

MS. LEWIS: Republic. Correct. Their sole security interest is on the building itself, where Eastern Livestock's headquarters are.

And we kept -- we tried to keep the budget to very minimal. As you'll note in the budget there are no payments for a Receiver or DSI that is supporting the Receiver, or counsel for the Receiver. As the parties are all aware, those are just accumulating expenses, but they're -- that's not something that is going to be paid out of the emergency budget.

When I talked to Mr. Wharton on Friday, he indicated to me that he would probably not be in a position to appoint a Trustee today, in which case I asked DSI to put together a one-week budget so that we could put something before the Court because we knew payroll was due tomorrow, and that was -- it was critical for us to make those payroll amounts and the health insurance and other things, which we would have to ask obviously everyone to go home if we were not going to be making payroll.

THE COURT: Well, these employees, these are not the principals of the debtor, right?

MS. LEWIS: These are not the principals, Your Honor. How many employees --

MS. LYNCH: There's --

MS. LEWIS: Your Honor, this is Ms. Lynch, and she's the Receiver.

MS. LYNCH: Good afternoon, Your Honor. There are six employees, two of whom had worked in the shipping area, which has been critical to us, to help to try to track and identify where the inventory has been shipped to. The four others are accounts receivable and other folks involved in the contractual side of the business, and they've really been helping recreate and rebuild the records, both related to the returned check activity for which there needed to be reconstruction of the books and records related to that, as

well as further identifying the granular -- every account filed that we've encountered, there appears to be some -- there's a story with it; and we are documenting that and building those account records so that we can better understand who owes this money, who doesn't, and what the potential claims are to each of those balances. It's very manually intensive.

THE COURT: But it -- prior to the filing of the bankruptcy, how did you anticipate the Receiver being paid?

MS. LYNCH: It was funded both by advances from Fifth Third and their participant, as well as from cash collections. To date, Your Honor, we have collected about \$700,000 from the collection of accounts receivable, most of which pre-date the involuntary action; and a smaller amount -- 64,000 -- a subset of that was from the sale of the cattle on Thursday.

THE COURT: But when you say "from cash," I'm assuming that that cash is claimed by Fifth Third as part of its collateral and may be claimed by somebody else as part of their collateral. So in the state court Receivership, other than Fifth Third, were other secured creditors participating?

MS. LYNCH: Save their participant, no, sir.

MR. DONNELLON: I (unclear)

THE COURT: Save their participant -- oh, their loan participant.

MS. LYNCH: That's right.

MS. LEWIS: Other -- although, Your Honor, right before the involuntary was commenced, there was a motion to intervene on behalf --

MR. DONNELLON: Yes. Dan Donnellon for First Bank and Trust. We moved to intervene in that action, and there was scheduled to be a hearing before Judge Winkler, I believe the day after the involuntary was filed. So that's still out there pending our granting of intervention, but that was the only action that we took was to -- to intervene in the action, file a proposed answer and counterclaim, and objections to some of the issues in the Receiver order.

THE COURT: All right. Does anybody other -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.

ATTORNEY -- MR. KING? Or MR. LaTOUR?: (no identification on log sheet) If I could join that discussion, Your Honor. At that point in time that Fifth Third moved the state court to appoint a Receiver, it was the belief of Fifth Third that the accounts receivable was approximately 75 million dollars; that the live inventory was approximately 45 million dollars; that the costs of the Receivership and the so funding -- although the funds might at various points in time need to be advanced by Fifth Third to get it going, there would end up being a surplus.

The most recent information -- and I may have to

ask Ms. Lynch to fill that in -- is that those numbers are considerably overstated, and if I may, although she's not on the stand, Ms. Lynch, could you tell us the currently likely accounts receivable and known inventory?

MS. LYNCH: We have, based on calls that were commenced at the beginning of the Receivership, we estimate currently collectable accounts receivable to be approximately eight million dollars, and we've identified 5,500 head of cattle in the Eastern system, which has a gross value range of three-and-a-half to four-and-a-half million dollars.

We further anticipate accrued feed costs to date in those animals is a million five, which is a direct offset to the recoverable value.

MS. LEWIS: There are also approximately 3.7 million dollars of interpled funds in four state courts throughout the country in which, after the appointment of a Trustee, that I believe that the Trustee would bring those actions and seek to have those removed before Your Honor. So there's approximately 3.7 million dollars outstanding out there.

THE COURT: And what's Fifth Third's claim amount?

ATTORNEY: MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING?: Your Honor,

Fifth Third has a claim of at least 35 million dollars.

In addition, Your Honor, I'd like to inform the Court that the budget for the Receiver was being dealt with

on a week-to-week basis, and that at the time that the recovery started to outstrip what the expectations were, there had already been discussions about limiting the expenditure.

I don't think it would be an appropriate assumption on anybody's part that because Fifth Third was funding something in the state court Receivership action, that that necessarily follows that they will, ought to, or are required to so fund in this situation.

The reason that the parties were not all in the courtroom from the time you took the bench, Your Honor, is because the secured creditors were negotiating amongst themselves to try to find a way to deal with the problem of a liquidating 11 that is not an operating business.

If you use a debtor in possession loan, there is no means to repay the loan. If you use the use of cash collateral, there's no real way to provide adequate protection. You're actually dissipating the collateral, but it's not being replaced. There are no new cattle being purchased, no new accounts receivables being generated.

So that's going to require some creative thinking to figure out how to do that, and it's going to require some equitable thinking to determine how that load should be spread across all the creditors in this case. The cost of administration of this case is not solely a secure creditor

problem. It's the problem of all of these creditors. It will take some money to avoid losses that can be avoided. It will take some money to liquidate cattle that currently exist, but that's the limit of benefits to the creditors, and so that's -- that's the feeling out process that we're going to have to engage in, to figure out how to fund this case on a going-forward basis.

As I stand before you today, Your Honor, I do not have authority from my bank to agree to the use of cash collateral. My client did not know that this motion existed until about twenty minutes before the hearing time. I have not had an opportunity to get their permission to agree to what this says, no matter what I personally think --

THE COURT: Agree to what -- what says?

ATTORNEY -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING?: Well, the \$92,000 expenditure.

THE COURT: I thought your bank is the one that put the Receiver in place.

ATTORNEY: -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING: Well, as I said, Your Honor, we put the Receiver in place when we thought we had 75 million dollars of accounts receivable --

THE COURT: Well, I know; but let's say this bankruptcy had never been filed, and what would you do then once you've learned that the accounts receivable were less?

Get rid of your own Receiver? I mean, what -- what's the --

where do you go?

ATTORNEY: -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING: Well, first of all, on the order appointing the Receiver, there was not a commitment to fund that Receiver. There was the authorization to make a loan to the Receiver, if appropriate. So one of the things the bank could have decided to do, and was on the verge of deciding to do, was to not make further loans, because it was becoming wildly expensive, without a return that was going to come to the bank.

THE COURT: So the bank can go into a state court, ask for appointment of a Receiver, get a Receiver; that Receiver starts collecting the accounts, and then the bank can say, "Well, we're not going to pay the Receiver"?

ATTORNEY: -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING: No, Your Honor, that's -- that's not -- if I gave that inference, I misspoke.

THE COURT: Well, when you say "stop funding," that's the impression I get. Maybe I misunderstood.

ATTORNEY: -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING: Well, what I should have said was "stop making the loan." Let me explain briefly Receivership law under Ohio law, which is where this Receiver was appointed.

THE COURT: Briefly.

ATTORNEY: -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING: Very briefly, Your Honor. First of all, the Receiver is an

officer of the Court. The Receiver is not an agent of the party who moved for the appointment of the Receiver. So the -- as an officer of the Court they are not indebted to anybody, they're not obliged to anybody, they don't take instruction from anybody; but comcomitantly, the bank, having asked for that relief, is not obligated to pay for it, because under Ohio law there's a statute that says that the Receiver will be paid out of the proceeds of the Receivership, as the Court finds is appropriate. It's, in effect, Your Honor, an analog to the Bankruptcy Code Section 506(c), where, if there is a conferred benefit on creditors then they share in that cost.

So the cost to the Ohio Receivership would not have been borne solely by Fifth Third Bank. It would have been shared across all of the creditors --

THE COURT: How's that --

ATTORNEY: -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING: -- of (unclear)

THE COURT: How's that possible? If -- if you're fully -- if you're undersecured, and you have a lien for 35 million dollars, and the assets are less than that, aren't you going to pay for the Receiver? Nobody else is getting anything, right? Under those facts.

ATTORNEY: -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING: If the entirety of what was collected went to the secured creditors,

under those facts, that's who would be paying for the 1 2 Receiver. 3 THE COURT: And in that -- isn't that what's going to happen in this case? 4 ATTORNEY: -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING: I don't 5 6 know that we know that, Your Honor. 7 MS. LEWIS: Your Honor, if I may, on that 8 particular point, there are various parties who are asserting 9 priority with respect to various claims. 10 THE COURT: I understand. MS. LEWIS: And so it may all be Fifth Third, or 11 it may be shared among other secured creditors or other parties that are asserting ownership in the cattle. 13 THE COURT: So it could just say pro rata, that 14 15 the costs will be shared pro rata according to what each 16 secured creditor receives. 17 ATTORNEY: -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING: That was in 18 the nature of what was being discussed in the hallway, Your 19 Honor -- but that -- that it's not a deal --20 THE COURT: I should have been a lawyer. 21 ATTORNEY: -- MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING: Your Honor, 22 (unclear) 23 MR. BOWLES: To be clear, Your Honor, I mean, we 24 had to -- we had to reach some kind of accord among and

#10-93904 12-13-2010

between ourselves about what we could advise our clients that

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they ought to agree do --
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              THE COURT:
                          Well, why don't --
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              MR. BOWLES: -- and then our clients have to agree
    to it.
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              THE COURT: Oh, I understand that. Well, then
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   what -- why don't you guys have a seat for a second, and let
 7
   me ask Mr. Ames this question.
 8
              If now it is -- if we determine that the secured
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    creditors are going to get all these assets, I mean, they may
    fight among themselves as to who gets what, but what are we
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    doing here?
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             MR. AMES: Judge, there is probably going to be
    significant other claims that will be made in addition to
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14
    just cattle itself. Causes of action in it, and that has to
15
    be coordinated and certainly can't be lost. It could be very
16
    significant in dollar amounts.
17
              THE COURT: Preference claims.
                         And they're not going to be subject--
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             MR. AMES:
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              THE COURT: Fraudulent conveyance claims.
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             MR. AMES:
                        Yes. Perhaps fraudulent conveyances,
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   maybe a lot of them, and other claims that could exist.
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              THE COURT:
                          All right. Well, go ahead. Do you
    want to say something on behalf of the Receiver?
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              MS. LEWIS: No -- I was just doing to say that it
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   kinds of brings us back to we don't have the appointment of a
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Trustee, and we were talking to the secured creditors a little bit before the hearing, but that in order to get to the appointment of a Trustee, we certainly need to deal with the expenses the Receiver has, and obviously on a go-forward basis we were hopeful that we'd be able to reach some kind of consensus when a Trustee is appointed for some type of 506(c) proceeding or some type of settlement to deal with how these expenses were going to be paid.

THE COURT: Well, you have three choices: You can -- the secured creditors can agree as to how you'll be paid; you -- two, you can bring-- you can go forward without the assurance that you'll be paid and bring a 506(c) motion; or, three, you can shut down, and we'll wait for the Trustee to come in.

If you don't want to go forward without the assurance of being paid, you can stop working, and we'll get a Trustee in a few days; and if something happens in that interim, that's the risk the secured creditors were willing to take because they weren't willing to pay it.

I mean, those are the three choices. Right? Does anybody have a fourth? I'd be willing to listen to a fourth.

ATTORNEY: (Not ID'd on log sheet) Well, I suppose a conversion motion might be (unclear, not near microphone; voice dropped)

THE COURT: Well, a conversion motion is possible,

but what -- that doesn't gain us anything, though.

MR. AMES: (unclear)

THE COURT: I mean, other than an immediate

Interim Trustee who -- I mean, we might get a few days

quicker Trustee, but the -- you know, I would say that the

secured creditors are probably more open to the idea of

having some input into the selection of a Chapter 11 Trustee

who may have some more expertise in this matter. I don't

know.

MR. DONNELLON: Your Honor, one of the ideas being kicked around is the debtor in possession loan, but it would be required to be a priming lien, so that first monies recovered would repay the loan; my thought being that if other people find that objectionable, that they be invited to participate in that on themselves, they'll find that putting money into the situation is not that enjoyable an experience, but they're invited.

But in terms of conferring a benefit to the situation generally, in terms of having a finite term of what that lending commitment would be, both in time and in dollar amount, that would be something that could be discussed.

Now I need to stress, Your Honor, I have zero authority from my client for any of the brainstorming that's going on in this discussion; but in an attempt to try to figure out how to find the balance point between not

incurring avoidable losses on the one hand, and not running roughshod over somebody that happens to be a lender on the other -- now this case is going to have implications on lots of ways; and one of the way it's going to have implication is what happens to banks to loan money to agricultural operations.

So I would urge that while everyone else is being protected, that some thought be given to protecting banks that have made these kinds of loans, because it could have a chilling effect in the future if the situation doesn't work out in balance.

THE COURT: Well, do we -- what you just said fits into the -- what I set forth as a first alternative; and that is that the creditors figure out some way to fund it. Now I don't care how -- what the funding mechanism is. If it's a loan or it's an agreement to share expenses pro rata, or somebody agrees to pick it up, or you do it with a cap. I don't care what kind of arrangement you come to.

But all I'm saying is I only see -- I mean, if you don't agree to it, then they have to decide whether they want to work and file a motion to say that they have benefited the estate and should be treated accordingly under 506(c), or they don't have to work. I mean, I can't -- can't make them work for nothing.

ATTORNEY (Not ID'd on log sheets): Similarly,

they have proposed a Chapter 11 Trustee will have similar decisions (unclear)

THE COURT: Dissimilar -- I mean, yeah -- I mean, this isn't going to be limited to the Receiver, as everybody knows. We're going to be in the same situation going

forward. I mean, the only advantage to its -- me converting the case I guess is that, you know, the Chap -- the Interim

Trustee doesn't have a lot of choice but to take the case.

ATTORNEY: (unclear)

THE COURT: You know? So --

ATTORNEY: (unclear) surprised, being a little nervous (unclear)

THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, that -- but, I mean, if we don't -- we can't fund it going forward, then I don't know what else we do at that point. Do the petitioning creditors have any other suggestions?

MR. AMES: We'll be doing some heavy thinking in the next day or so, Judge.

THE COURT: All right, well, you all need to negotiate that. That's fine. Continue the discussions.

What about expanding the role of the Receiver? One of the things that you touched upon, which we touched upon at the last hearing was the collection of accounts receivable.

I think there was some reluctance by at least some creditors for that activity to continue, maybe cause there is some

dispute as to who has priority on the accounts.

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MS. LEWIS: Your Honor, I believe that the dispute was raised from one the counsel -- the prior counsel to Superior. I do not know that Superior has that concern It is something that the Receiver would like to continue to do. The Receiver does believe that it is important to make these phone calls, because what we're determining -- I had a proffer for Your Honor to go through everything the Receiver had been doing to give the Court some color; but one of the things the Receiver is finding out is as they make these phone calls for the receivables, they're finding out that their cattle are grazing there, but no money is due and owing -- owing to the Receiver other than ultimately upon the sale of cattle. So we are finding a lot of information out as we are making those phone calls and following up and sending letters.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LEWIS: So from the Receiver's standpoint, it is in the Receiver's business judgment, for the best interest of the creditors, that it continues to look for and follow up with receivables as well as other assets.

And -- oh, the other think that this -- which reminded me of is that we have made some inventory site visits, but that was on our list of things that we were going to do is continue to make inventory site visits, so that we

are able to get lots of yard sheets and that kind of thing from the various feed lots, so that we're able to determine whose cattle are at the various feed lots.

And, in fact, one site visit produced some yard sheets that were not -- it was not listed as Eastern

Livestock, but in fact, was listed as East-West Trucking

Livestock. So I had a conversation with Mr. Walro last week, provided him the information, and we're not sure whether they're Eastern Livestock's cattle or East-West Trucking's cattle, but it has been very helpful to have those site visits and phone calls so that we're able to identify collateral which -- whatever company and whatever secured parties ultimately will benefit, some creditor will benefit.

THE COURT: All right. Does anybody object to the Receiver attempting to collect and further investigate the status of accounts receivables in this interim period?

ATTORNEY: (Not ID'd on log sheet) Your Honor, I -THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead.

ATTORNEY: The only thing -- yeah -- I think the only issue that was raised at hearing from the secured creditors' side was that which the secured creditors would willingly pay for or allow their collateral to be used for, and that was those direct sale expenses.

The only objection to having a larger role on the part of the Receiver as Custodian to do other things was on

the part of (unclear) that former counsel. But we did not

-- we were not consenting to the use of our -- what we deemed

to be our cash collateral, which this estate is in possession

of, to pay for investigations or ongoing administrative

expenses of this proceeding unless we work something out.

So we didn't object to their dunning people for receivables. We simply said our 200 and -- what we think are our 260 head of cattle, if they're sold, you pay those expenses in the protocol order, and everything else goes into -- goes into escrow until we work out a funding mechanism, if one can be worked out, for the Receiver.

THE COURT: Well, go ahead.

ATTORNEY (Not ID'd on log sheet) MR. LaTOUR? OR MR. KING?: Your Honor, I think that we're talking about the time period between now and the appointment of a Trustee.

During that time period the only reservation that Fifth Third Bank would have would be that significant compromises of the claims not occur, so that if it's something that should be noticed under 9019, that that would happen; but if it's account reconciliation or clean-up, that sort of thing, it makes sense to me to collect for the accounts receivable.

THE COURT: Are you compromising the accounts?

MS. LYNCH: No, sir.

THE COURT: So you're not entering into deals to

take fifty per cent or whatever?

MS. LYNCH: No.

THE COURT: You're just --

MS. LYNCH: I -- it -- it would be all I called, defined as "identification and validation."

THE COURT: All right. You can continue to do that. Or you can begin again doing that, or -- let's don't do any on-site visits, though, because unless they -- unless the banks come to an agreement and they're willing to pay for them.

But if the banks don't come to an agreement -- if the secured lenders don't come to an agreement to fund this (unclear) Trustee, I'll be looking for your motion, Mr. Wharton, to convert the case.

MR. WHARTON: Or perhaps and/or dismiss. And perhaps right back to the state court Receiver.

a Chapter 11 if we don't -- if we're not going to have a carve-out for a Trustee. I mean, particularly in a situation where the Court has no choice but to appoint a Trustee when there's no op -- nobody there running the store, and there's 80 million dollars of bad checks out -- floating -- we have a Trustee. The integrity of the system demands it. There has to be a neutral party in charge.

So I have no choice in that way. It would either

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be an Interim Trustee, a Receiver, or a Chapter 11 Trustee,
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    and that's something the parties should keep in mind as
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   they're negotiating.
             Okay, anything else today? Yes.
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             ATTORNEY (not ID'd on the log sheet): Your Honor,
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   I just wanted clarification. There is a motion before you
   that I don't think you've ruled on -- the motion to operate,
 7
 8
   pending the appointment of a Trustee. I think I know what
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    you're going to rule --
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              THE COURT: Oh, I'm granting that motion.
             ATTORNEY: Okay. You said --
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             THE COURT: I'm sorry.
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             ATTORNEY: You haven't said the words yet.
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              THE COURT: I probably have not said the words,
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   but I am granting that motion.
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             We have a -- there was a motion filed also for
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    relief from stay. Was that your motion, Mr. Meyer?
                          Yes. (unclear, not near microphone)
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             MR. MEYER:
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              THE COURT: And that's been --
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             MR. MEYER: Yeah, it was filed about a half an
21
   hour ago.
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              THE COURT: Filed about a half an hour ago? Well,
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    I'm right on top of these matters, with a little assistance.
24
         (Pause)
25
             ATTORNEY: (unclear, not near microphone) this
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Because if he grants this one, this has an authority to 1 2 (unclear) determine which -- (unclear) which order, 3 which motion was being granted, (unclear) docket number. I'm assuming this is my motion of the 4 MS. LEWIS: Receiver to --5 6 THE COURT: There was a new one --7 MS. LEWIS: (unclear) with respect to --8 ATTORNEY: Your Honor, the only reason I mentioned 9 this Docket #52, that motion was -- the payment by the 10 Receiver costs, for which there may not be any money. MS. LEWIS: Well, there is money. It's a question 11 of (unclear) Receiver's bank account, and I guess the real question is whether or not we're going to be refusing to 13 14 consent to that, or whether or not the Court can order the 15 approval of that motion out of the money that is in the 16 Receiver's account, which would come out --17 THE COURT: I'm only granting -- I'm only order --18 allowing the Receiver to operate in the pre-appointment 19 period. I'm not ruling on -- I'm not authorizing the payment 20 of the Receiver. As I said earlier, that would have to be 21 done by agreement -- are you talking about the budget? 22 I'm talking about, Your Honor, the MS. LEWIS: 23 budget, which is the employees --24 THE COURT: Oh, the budget, 25 MS. LEWIS: -- because we will have to go back

across the street and ask all the employees to leave, because 1 2 I can't ask the Receiver --3 THE COURT: No, I am authorizing the budget. If they can't come to an agreement to pay that -- if they won't 4 fund that, then you go -- then you shut it down because you 5 don't have any money to operate. But I'm authorizing you to 7 expend those monies, if you have those monies. 8 MS. LEWIS: Thank you, Your Honor. 9 ATTORNEY: Ms. Lewis, you have those. You have the money. 10 ATTORNEY: MS. LEWIS: We have -- we have approximately 11 12 \$700,000 in a bank account, which we will be using to make payroll tomorrow and make the expenses that were listed on 13 14 the attached budget. 15 MS. LYNCH: And just -- just for the record, that 16 does not include the money from the proceeds of the disputed cattle, which were sold first. Those are in a separate 17 account. 18 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 ATTORNEY: Thank you. 21 MS. LYNCH: Thank you. 2.2 THE COURT: Okay, yeah, then you pay those 23 amounts. 24 MS. LEWIS: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: All right.

MS. LEWIS: And I am not aware of the relief from 1 2 stay motion, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Well, I didn't think anyone would be. I was just going to look, as far as calendaring -- yep --4 5 now, Mr. Morris, you filed a refusal to waive with that? 6 MR. MORRIS: That's correct, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Are you busy on the 24th? 8 MR. MORRIS: Your Honor, I will be here, or 9 somebody will be here (unclear) 10 Well, it's going to have to be next THE COURT: week or the 12th of January. 11 12 MR. MORRIS: The 12th of January is fine, Your Honor. 13 14 THE COURT: All right, we'll do it the 12th of 15 January. 16 MR. MORRIS: What time, Your Honor? 17 THE COURT: Let's say ten a.m. 18 MR. MORRIS: Thank you. 19 THE COURT: And that will be also an omnibus day in this matter. Any other motions that are filed between 20 21 now and then will be scheduled for the 12th of January at ten 22 a.m. 23 MS. LEWIS: Your Honor, if I may, I am hopeful that the secured creditors in this case will come together 24 25 and come up with a proposal for funding the Chapter 11, and I

wanted to raise that to the Court because I would expect that if there is a proposal, that you would need to seek more immediate relief from the funding of the case sooner than that. So I wanted to at least alert the Court to that fact. THE COURT: We can do it on an emergency basis. Probably we'll do it telephonically. MS. LEWIS: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right, anything else? Okay. We're adjourned. ATTORNEYS: Thank you, Your Honor. (End at 2:56:15 p.m.) * * * * * * * * * * I certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate

transcript from the digitally sound recorded record of the proceedings.

/s/ Glor ia C. Irwin

GLORIA C. IRWIN

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1/5/2011

Date

Certified Transcriber NJ AOC200
Federal CERT #122
GCI TRANSCRIPTION SERVICES
210 Bayberry Avenue
Egg Harbor Township, NJ 08234-5901
609-927-0299 1-800-471-0299
FAX 609-927-9768
e-mail irwingloria@comcast.net